

# THE AMERICAN

JOURNAL OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE, THE ARTS, AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

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## THE AMERICAN

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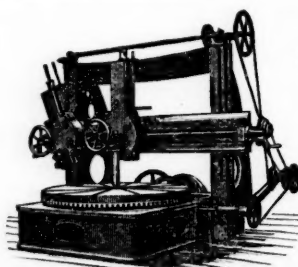
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# THE AMERICAN.

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## REVIEW OF THE WEEK.

THAT the foreign policy of this Administration is not to be absolutely spiritless is shown by Mr. Cleveland's proclamation, in which he withdraws the commercial concessions made in 1884 to the Spanish West Indies in the matter of exempting their products from discriminating duties. The course pursued by the Spanish officials in Cuba and Porto Rico always has been as offensive as possible, and the terms of the agreement have not been observed, especially of late. So these islands for the future come under our general regulation as regards their exports to the United States, and thus pay the price of their want of faith and courtesy. As America is their largest customer for all kinds of their produce, this will put them at a serious disadvantage, and perhaps it will enable the British West Indies to acquire a part of the commerce they lose. As between slave labor and free, there is no doubt of our preference for the British islands.

This act receives the hearty approval of Americans generally, and especially of those who have had much experience of how we have been treated in the Spanish islands. But the President would have given the country much greater gratification if he had used the power Congress put into his hands in the matter of the interruption of commerce with Canada, until the authorities of that colony had come to their senses as regards the treatment of our fishermen. Whatever may be the technical right of the Canadian claims, there can be no doubt of the offensiveness of enforcing obsolete and oppressive custom-house regulations, without previous notice. And on no coast but that of Canada would an American ship be compelled under penalty of a heavy fine to report to the custom-house nearest, because the stress of bad weather had compelled her to seek the shelter of the headland. And under no administration of the State Department but that of Secretary Bayard would such an outrage upon comity be permitted.

In what we said of the dispute between Mr. Phelps and Mr. Rice of *The North American Review*, we ruled out all consideration of the character of the articles to which the former objected. But we do not wish to be construed as thinking that Mr. Bayard and his friends had no grievance against Mr. Rice in that matter, although we do think that the minister in London took an unwarranted way of exhibiting his resentment. We quite agree with *The Beacon* of Boston in thinking that the articles on Mr. Bayard and Mr. Randall were unworthy of American journalism, and especially unworthy of a review which has had Edward Everett and James Russell Lowell in the lists of its editors. Their author seems to have caught the infection of that bad imitation of Junius which London *Truth* introduced some years ago in a series of letters to public men. This bad imitation of a bad model is likely to become a fashion among young journalists, who have graduated out of the business of interviewing, unless the public sets its face against their anonymous or pseudonymous impertinence. And it is most unfortunate that the prestige of *The North American Review* should be employed to give it currency.

At the same time we think Mr. Phelps had no right to go out of his way to slap Mr. Rice in the face. That he has the right to suggest guests for invitation to the Prince of Wales's levees is not—as *The Beacon* says—because "Mr. Phelps is a man of the world, a gentleman, a scholar and a social favorite." He might have lived for a generation in London, displaying all these qualities, and yet never have been permitted to suggest a single invitation. It is simply as our envoy that he has this privilege, and privileges thus acquired are the property of the nation which sends Mr. Phelps to London. Of course he is under obligations to us not to introduce persons whom Americans would prefer not to see at the

levees under his auspices. And on the same principle he has not the right to refuse an introduction to Americans to whose presence there can be no public objection, and then to assign such a reason as his resentment at the treatment his political chief has received at the hands of the person thus refused. The chief indiscretion in the matter was in giving any reason at all.

MRS. CLEVELAND has won the regard of the American people by the modesty and good sense she has shown thus far in a rather difficult position. But this has not yet led them to adopt all her relatives into their affections, nor to hear with complacency that a very important position in our diplomatic service has been assigned to a cousin of hers, who has shown himself distinctly not like her in the good taste of self-repression. "Cousin Ben Folsom" may be the man for the consulship at Sheffield, but the country knows nothing of him that would lead it to suppose him fit for it, or that he possesses even an average supply of brains and of common sense. And it cannot but regard as an act of nepotism the selection of such a light weight as our consul at a point where so much of our competition with British capital is focused.

We hope that Mr. Thorne, formerly of Buffalo, is not another cousin of Mrs. Cleveland. The country knows of no reason for keeping this clerk at the head of the Coast Survey at a salary of \$6,000 a year, unless it be that the Democratic party is quite devoid of scientific men. His entire incompetence has borne fruit already in serious injury to the public service, but the President has turned a deaf ear to the remonstrances of scientific and practical men on the subject. Out of the many college professors who deserted their party to vote for Mr. Cleveland, it surely is possible to select one who knows enough to keep up the traditions established by Dallas Bache, and to maintain the credit of a bureau which has done the country honor.

*THE Times* of New York comments with bitterness upon Mr. Blaine's recent reference to the commission which is to correct the abuses of the British Civil Service Reform, as proving that the reformed service of that country does not warrant us in expecting much from the importation of the same methods into this country. Mr. Blaine uses stronger expressions as to the corruption of the British Civil Service than the facts or even the charges warrant. But *The Times* has paid very little attention to what is going on in England, if it thinks he has no warrant for his criticism but Lord Randolph Churchill's reckless talk on the subject. The abuses the commission is to correct are flagrant and crying. They are exposed by Mr. Anthony Trollope in his novel and his "Autobiography," and he was an eminent and efficient member of the postal service. The step taken by Lord Randolph has met with the applause of all parties, and is praised by even the Liberals as one of the shrewdest moves he has made.

It seems to us that both Mr. Blaine and *The Times* have misstated the case. What we are trying to get in this country is not reform of the Civil Service, but a reform in general politics though minimizing the use of the Civil Service as a political weapon. It is no answer to that proposal that our Civil Service is as good as that of England or better. What we want is that it shall count for as little in party politics as does that of England, and thus give the average citizen a chance to be heard and felt. We think this has not been effected, and will not be, by competitive examinations. And we regret that Mr. Blaine has not considered how it may be effected.

The reelection of Mr. Edmunds to the Senate was accomplished in the Vermont legislature with great unanimity. The

resentments of 1884 have so far diminished that only eight Republicans voted in the negative. This is well for the whole country, as Mr. Edmunds is an element in national politics we could ill afford to dispense with.

THE Mohonk Conference of the friends of the Indians was a very different affair from its predecessors in one respect. For the first time the representatives of the Indian cause find themselves face to face with an administration which means to treat the Indian trusts like every other department of the government,—as a political machine, and as a supply of offices for its hungry friends. Mr. Herbert Welsh in particular found it necessary to warn the members of the conference how little they had to expect from this administration, if its conduct in the future was to be inferred from the record it had made since Mr. Atkins had become the Indian Commissioner. Some of the friends of the administration resented his criticisms as springing from partisan motives; but Mr. Welsh has shown his independence of such motives on so many occasions, and was so free in his criticism of the shortcomings of Mr. Arthur's administrations in this respect, that the insinuation fell dead.

Mr. Atkins made a show of interest in the doings of the Conference, and sent it word that he hoped for the passage of the Dawes bill at an early date. But none the less the Conference passed resolutions demanding the application of the methods of Civil Service Reform to the appointment and removal of persons employed in this part of the public service. The ex-Republicans who talk of Mr. Cleveland's administration as one of reform, should give some attention to the manner in which he has permitted the care of the Indians to be dragged down to a level of partisanship which Mr. Arthur would have disdained.

THE resolutions adopted by the Conference are as follows below. The first three were adopted substantially without dissent, the fourth caused considerable debate, but was adopted with half a dozen dissenting votes:

*Resolved*, That the public and private utterances of President Cleveland expressing his interest in securing justice, education, and ultimately citizenship, for the Indians, and such wise and courageous acts of the present Administration as the revoking of the order opening to white settlers the Crow Creek Reservation and the ejection from Indian lands of illegal occupants and armed intruders, have the unqualified approval of this conference.

*Resolved*, That the efficiency of the Indian service depends almost entirely upon the personal fitness and experience of the instructors, agents, teachers, and subordinates who are brought into immediate and personal relations with the Indians.

*Resolved*, That under previous Administrations the uncertain tenure of place on the part of Indian agents has interfered materially with the work of civilizing the Indians.

*Resolved*, That since this conference is credibly informed that within the last two years new appointments of agents have been made at about four-fifths of the agencies, while very generally changes have been made in subordinates and teachers, and that since many of the most experienced men in the service have thus been lost, the friends of the Indians must regard with solicitude the continuance of a system of appointment and removal which has not shown itself under either party or under any Administration adapted to secure the best results.

*Resolved*, That this conference earnestly recommends the immediate application of the principles of civil service reform to the entire Indian service, with such extension or modification of the present laws and rules as may be necessary to secure the end in view.

Besides these, a further resolution was reported from the Business Committee, and unanimously adopted, urging the speedy passage by the House of the three Indian bills now pending, known as the Land in Severalty bill, the bill for the division of the Sioux Reservation, and the bill for the relief of the Missions Indians of Southern California.

It is reported that the Free Trade Club is very busy in helping to elect Free Traders to the Legislature of New York, in the hope of electing a Democrat to Mr. Miller's seat in the national

Senate. It sends contributions of money to doubtful districts in the interior of the State, in addition to what it is doing in the city itself. This club is made up of a few genuine importers and a great body of agents for foreign houses, and the funds it dispenses are in the main a foreign contribution to influence our politics,—as much so as if it were "British gold," shipped hither from the vaults of the Bank of England. And this is but one chapter of a "still hunt" in the interests of Free Trade, which is going forward along the whole line, under the direction of Mr. Carlisle and his friends. To secure a Free Trade majority by the slaughter of Democratic Protectionists is one half their plan. The other is to secure legislatures in New York, Connecticut, and some other states whose choice of senators will break down the Republican majority in the Senate. The present juncture, as a member of this club recently said, is the best chance for Free Trade that has arisen or is likely to arise. And they are not letting it slip by any means.

NOR are Republicans altogether inactive in the matter. Mr. James, who voted for the consideration of the Morrison bill, has been refused a renomination in Brooklyn, and Mr. S. V. White—"Deacon White" of Plymouth Church—has been nominated in his stead to general satisfaction. We regret the necessity for this, as Mr. James was a satisfactory member in other respects. But Mr. White will turn his back on his own past if he do not prove a strong man in the House of Representatives.

We also observe in Minnesota a growing dissatisfaction with the loose utterances of the state convention in the matter of tariff reform. The *Minneapolis Tribune* declares that these utterances reflect only the opinion of one wing of the party, and that there is a growing dissatisfaction with their tendency to isolate the Republicans of Minnesota from the party at large, and to array them against a policy in which that city and indeed the whole state is directly and deeply interested.

IN Massachusetts the nomination of young Mr. Andrew to the high office once filled by his father has borne fruit in the definite accession of his ex-Republican friends to the Democratic party. They seem to have gone over without reserve. Mr. Andrew greeted an assembly of his new friends as Fellow-Democrats, to their considerable amusement. Dr. Freeman Clarke, Mr. Lowell, Captain Codman, Mr. Everett, and the other gentlemen have followed his example in affiliating themselves with the Democracy, and Mugwumperry is apparently at an end in that locality. That the whole body of the Republicans who voted against Mr. Blaine will follow the example set by the Independent Committee, and will vindicate their support of Mr. Cleveland by joining his party, is doubtful. There were degrees in Mugwumperry. But thorough Free Traders like Captain Codman and Dr. Freeman Clarke undoubtedly will gravitate to their proper place in the Free Trade party; and our chief regret is that they have not had the manliness to avow their real reason for the transition, as frankly as did President Eliot, in 1884. They have gone out under false pretences, and thus impaired the respect of their former associates.

That the Republican party is to suffer serious injury from this secession, the result in 1884 showed to be unlikely. Indeed it is more than probable to gain by the accession of Irish voters to the party, which by every withdrawal of Free Traders is marked still more distinctly as the party of Protection. And nobody need fear that the quality of the party will suffer by such an accession. The record made by Mr. P. A. Collins as Democratic representative of the 4th district is distinctly the best of any New England Democrat. He refuses renomination because he does not wish to go back to Washington as the agent for office-seeking constituents; but the newspapers of both parties have urged his renomination, under an understanding that in the future nothing of the sort will be required of him.

We are glad to see that Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge is once more the Republican candidate in the 6th Massachusetts district. In



1884 he was sacrificed to the resentment of the Mugwumps, who expected him to return from Chicago to repudiate Mr. Blaine's nomination. Being a decided Protectionist, he, like Mayor Low, of Brooklyn, did not see the charges against Mr. Blaine in the same light as did his bolting friends. He weighed them on their own merits, and then threw himself into the work of holding Massachusetts in the Republican line. In that he succeeded, but the bolt in the 6th district was too strong for him. His vote this year will be an admirable indication of how far the bolting Republicans have been able to maintain their strength. And certainly among her younger statesmen, Massachusetts has no one who is more worthy of the trust reposed in a representative in Congress.

In New York City the Mugwumps have divided over Mr. Henry George's candidacy for Mayor. The sentimental and doctrinaire wing of the company have gone over to Mr. George. The hard-headed, veteran Free Trade element is coöperating with either the Democrats in the support of Mr. Hewitt, or with the Republicans in support of Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, who was nominated for Mayor by the Republican convention, on Friday evening. Probably a majority is inclined to return to the Republican camp, rather than prolong the separation. The *Times* represents this element, while the *Evening Post* carries its economic and ethical peculiarities into the Democratic camp, following the example of its friends in Massachusetts.

The fruits of the reform of the city government of New York are already seen in the character of the men who are in nomination for the office of mayor. It was the greatly increased importance of that office which suggested Mr. George's nomination to it by his socialistic and semi-socialistic friends. It was the same consideration which led Mr. Abram S. Hewitt to accept a nomination at the hands of two camps of the Democratic party, and Mr. Roosevelt to become the candidate of the Republicans. Had the mayoralty remained a mere nominal headship of the city government, as it was before the concentration of responsibility in the mayor's hands, not one of these men would have thought the place worth his taking. And certainly never since New York was made a city, has her choice lain between three men of such integrity and ability as these.

It is surprising that Mr. Hewitt, in view of his poor health and the general irritability of his nervous system, agreed to become a candidate. From his letter of acceptance we infer that it was his dread of Mr. George's socialism which decided him. But the possession of the soundest views as to the rights of property could not fit Mr. Hewitt for an office which involves so much personal worry, and which will make heavier drafts than ever upon the strength and grit of its incumbent.

Mr. Roosevelt, on the other hand, would make almost an ideal mayor. He would be fully the equal of Mayor Low in Brooklyn, whom the Republicans of that city so foolishly sacrificed to their own defeat. He has youth, energy, sound health, a knowledge of men, a close acquaintance with the abuses to be reformed, and firmness to use the knife. The people of New York will miss a great opportunity if they fail to elect him over the heads of both Mr. George and Mr. Hewitt.

There is a bearing of this election upon national politics. Mr. George is an ultra Free Trader, who believes in the abolition of our custom-houses. Mr. Hewitt is a revenue reformer, who wants free raw materials and a general reduction of the duties on manufactures. Mr. Roosevelt, formerly a Free Trader, is now a believer in the protective policy. These differences are pushed to the front by the Republicans, and are expected to influence voters. If so, the Republicans will gain by this, as the growth of Protectionist sentiment in New York city is quite marked. The way in which experienced politicians like Mr. Muller and Mr. Stahlnecker voted against the consideration of Mr. Morrison's bill, shows this. In spite of the efforts of the Free trade faction, Mr. Stahlnecker has been renominated in his district, and the *Star*, which claims to be the organ of the administration, is working for his defeat.

Of the three Democratic factions in New York, the smallest, Irving Hall, which controls something between ten and twelve thousand votes, has endorsed the candidacy of Mr. George. This is in revenge for the neglect shown it by the other two, which not only nominated Mr. Hewitt without asking its consent, but divided up the other city offices between them, without offering anything to this faction. The effort made at the outset by the County Democracy to substitute a representative body for the control of these "halls" seems to have come to an end, and the County Democracy itself is now nothing more than a hall along with the other two. While Mr. Roosevelt was nominated by a city convention in which all parts of the party were fairly represented, Mr. Hewitt accepted his nomination at the hands of two bodies which did not even go through the form of consulting the people. And the arrangement by which he is made the Democratic candidate is one by which the hall system, and Tammany Hall especially, obtains a fresh lease of life, and a new hold on the city government. It is true that the County Democracy have obtained an unsavory reputation of late, and that the disposition to regard Tammany Hall as monopolizing the political wickedness of New York, has rather weakened in consequence. But none the less the County Democracy until now stood for just and popular methods of managing politics, instead of the Ring methods which have flourished in the "halls."

If we are not mistaken, the Democrats of Louisville will find they have made a great mistake in refusing a renomination to Mr. Willis for Congress. His offence, (to which we made some allusion a week ago), of refusing to recommend to Mr. Cleveland the displacement of Mrs. Thompson, the Louisville postmistress, in order to give a berth to a local partisan "worker," is one which will not be regarded as offensive in all quarters. Mrs. Thompson is and always was a Democrat. She was appointed by President Hayes, at the personal request of Mr. Garfield, who asked this place for her as the widowed daughter of Alexander Campbell, the remarkable man whom the Disciples regard as their greatest teacher, if not as their founder. There was no complaint against either her official conduct or her political principles on the part of the Democrats of Louisville. Her only offence was that she neither had a vote nor could control votes. So Mr. Willis did not carry a single ward of Louisville, and the *Courier-Journal* surpassed itself in the bitterness with which it labored for his defeat. The Disciples are a large body in the west, and especially in Kentucky. Their affiliations have been mainly with the Democratic party: how they will take this slap in the face remains to be seen.

REFERRING to the growth of Protectionist feeling in East Tennessee, a letter from Chattanooga, forwarded to THE AMERICAN for publication, contains these additional details of interest:

"The growth of the manufacturing industries of Chattanooga has been almost phenomenal, and it may be attributed almost entirely to a protective tariff. In 1860 there were only 22 industries in the entire county of Hamilton, the amount of capital invested was only \$200,300, and the number of hands employed 210. The value of the products was but \$395,000 annually. In 1870 the amount of capital invested in manufacturing enterprises was \$375,000. In 1880 this had been increased to \$2,700,000. On January 1, 1886, our manufacturing establishments numbered over 150, and the amount of capital invested aggregated \$5,406,200. Since the beginning of the year, over a half million of dollars has been invested, making the aggregate manufacturing capital of this city between six and seven millions. The annual products of these concerns amount to over \$8,000,000.

"Manufacturing in Chattanooga is not confined to iron alone. Our saw mills cut 23,000,000 feet of lumber annually. This is the central lumber market of the South. The attempt of Mr. Morrison to place lumber and logs on the free list has caused no little interest among our lumber dealers. This section of Tennessee

has immense timber interests. All over this district, farmers, manufacturers and laboring men who are employed in the forests are for an adequate protective duty on lumber."

THE disaster at Sabine Pass, (at the mouth of the Sabine river, on the line between Louisiana and Texas), on the 12th inst., is now estimated to have cost the lives of over a hundred persons, while the town itself was overwhelmed and destroyed by the storm, no houses remaining of any value. It is to be remarked, in this connection, that the place is not inhabitable, from any reasonable point of view, and the destruction of the village located there is not surprising. The surface of the ground is low, swampy, and unprotected from the waves of the Gulf, which, when angry, as in the storm of last week, roll up in frightful volume upon the shore. It was altogether a desperate venture to undertake to live there.

THE District Attorney of New York city has been developing a new campaign against the "boodle" Aldermen, and the street railway parties who are said to have done the bribery. The Aldermen under the charge of corruption, who had not already fled to Canada, were called into court and their bail increased, while on Tuesday of this week, Sharp, Richmond, Foshay, and Kerr, the railway party, were arrested, indicted by the grand jury, and held in \$50,000 apiece, the District Attorney asking that the bail be \$100,000. It begins to appear more than a mere possibility that the official atmosphere of New York may be somewhat purified. One thing is noticeable,—the newspapers of that city do not appear to regard the business as so much in the nature of a joke.

THE Triennial Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church is at this writing still in session at Chicago. Of the great questions which were to come before it, only that of the change of name has been decided, and that in the negative, the Eastern dioceses voting in the negative with remarkable unanimity, while the Western dioceses were very generally favorable to the adoption of "American Catholic Church," or some such name. This is as we should have expected. In the West there is no such attachment to the historic name of the Church, mainly because it has not the same wealth of associations as in the East. And we predict that the lapse of time will weaken the strength of the innovating party in the West without in the least affecting the Eastern resistance.

The Convention declared in favor of a uniform divorce and marriage law for the whole country. As this would involve an amendment of the national Constitution in the direction of an enlargement of the powers of the central government, and one thus likely to excite partisan resistance, it is rather remarkable that a church which prides itself on abstaining from meddling with politics, ever since it hurt itself so badly by the political course pursued by the greater part of its ministry before and during the Revolution, should be the first to make this proposal.

The proposal adopted by the House of Deputies to send Christian greetings to the Congregationalist ministers in session in the same city in their National Conference, was negatived by the House of Bishops in one of those edifying and unmeaning documents for which both the English and the American bishops have long been famous. The bishops love their Congregationalist brethren dearly, but they object to saying so in a public way. Had they said frankly that they regarded the body in question as a conventicle of schismatics, whom they could not bid Godspeed without being unfaithful to their own painciples, their action would have been the more respectable.

THE Congregationalists had before them the perennial question as to the sufficiency of extemporized "councils" as an instrument of government for the denomination. From very early in the present century the churches have been organized into associations or conferences covering a State or a portion of a State. But these bodies have no ecclesiastical authority, as they are not authorized to speak for the churches whose pastors and messen-

gers compose them. From the beginning of New England the only recognized restriction on the independency of the churches, except in Connecticut, has been the duty of calling a council of neighboring churches to advise upon the great crises of the individual church's existence. But as the term "neighboring" is left to be construed by each church according to its preferences, these councils are selected as a rule to give that advice which the church wants to get. The only exception is where a dispute has arisen within the church, or between the church and its pastor, when each party has the selection of half the members. By several recent experiences some of the conservatives have been brought to the conclusion that such councils are of no use to keep out heretics, and an old plan has been revived for that purpose. It has been proposed to invest the conferences and associations with the power to recognize a minister as belonging to the denomination, and this has been pressed on the ground that not over a third of the ministers of the body at large have received recognition at the hands of councils as pastors of the churches whose pulpits they supply. Just such an approach to Presbyterianism was proposed by John Eliot and some of the early fathers of New England; and again by Cotton Mather and the ministers of Boston in 1705: and again by Drs. Woods, Storrs, Porter, and others in 1844. But always the sufficiency of the local church and the extemporized council, to the exclusion of any local and permanent ecclesiastical authority larger than a church, has been upheld as the true theory of Congregationalism. And in this case also it prevailed, while the name and rank of pastor was conceded to every clergyman who has been recognized as such by any formal act of his church. In this result the Liberal element was sustained by sticklers for pure Congregationalism like Dr. Dexter.

Much excitement was created by the announcement that the Andover professors who have maintained the doctrine of an extended probation are to be tried by the board of trustees, for breach of trust, upon presentation from one of the trustees, Rev. Dr. Wellman. The creed to which these professors are pledged was drawn up in the heated controversial era when Andover was founded. It was designed to exclude every approach to Unitarianism and Universalism. But it is not possible for the wisest creed-smith to anticipate every possible or even probable deviation from what he

MR. BLAINE has had a very enthusiastic reception at Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and at various points on the road between the two cities. The crowds that came out to greet him were enormous, and it may be doubted whether any political demonstration of the kind was ever before seen in this State, on so large a scale. As in 1884, he spoke on different topics, at different times, and his addresses therefore had variety as well as ability. Of the effect upon the canvass in Pennsylvania there is, we should say, no reason to doubt: the Republicans certainly must gain by so much enthusiastic rousing.

THE list of probable members of Congress from this State is nearly complete, but there are two districts in which Republican success is jeopardized by disputes and "deadlocks" over the nomination. These are the 16th and 17th districts, the former composed of Tioga, and other counties, now represented by Mr. W. W. Brown, the latter including Cambria and three others, now represented by Mr. Jacob M. Campbell. Whether nominations can be accomplished in time to save these districts is now at least doubtful.

In the 15th district, where there was also a prolonged contest, the present member, Mr. F. C. Bunnell, has been renominated. In the strongly Democratic 10th district, the Republicans have not thought it worth while to nominate, but have endorsed Mr. Snowden, the Democratic candidate, and present member, who has been a follower of Mr. Randall on the question of the Tariff.

Three Republican districts must be regarded as uncertain: the 6th, where Messrs. Darlington and Everhart are likely to divide the Republican vote too equally; the 26th, where Dr. W. B. Rob-



erts was selected as the Republican candidate, by the State Committee; and the 27th, where Mr. W. L. Scott, the Erie rich man, is the Democratic candidate again, and is working hard and is said to be using money freely. His opponent is Mr. C. W. Mackey, who, we trust, will be elected.

THE Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, on Monday, handed down a *per curiam* decision, affirming the action of the court of Dauphin county in the much disputed South Pennsylvania and Beech Creek railroad cases. This decision, so far as it goes, is against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which was ordered to pay the costs of the proceedings, and it affirms, up to this point, the claim of the Attorney-General, Mr. Cassidy, that the South Pennsylvania is a "parallel," and if built will be a "competing" line, in the language of the Constitution. But the proceedings have been of a preliminary nature only, and the whole ground will now be gone over again, as the Pennsylvania corporation will take the necessary steps to that end. This indicates a prolonged contest in the courts, and it will depend materially on the Attorney-General to be appointed by the next Governor of Pennsylvania, whether it will be as energetically conducted on the side of the State as it has been under the direction of Mr. Cassidy.

RECENT events in English politics seem to show that it is not only Liberals who can quarrel. Lord Randolph Churchill made a notable speech at Dartford on the second of this month, in which he sketched broadly the programme of legislation with which the Tory administration hopes to make England happy. He said it was their first duty to justify the Liberal Unionists in the course they had taken in extending their support to the Tories. He declared for such a modification of the law of Parliamentary procedure as would enable a simple majority to stop debate. In view of the bare-faced obstruction with which his faction of the Tories resisted Mr. Gladstone when he was in power, and his own resistance to the enactment of the milder law against obstruction, this proposal is especially cheeky. And it is not through Parliament and in the face of the union of Liberals and Home Rulers to maintain the existing rules, that Lord Randolph is going to carry that amendment.

But the fighting point of his speech was his adoption of the plans, first formulated by Mr. Jesse Collings and fathered by Mr. Chamberlain, for creating a peasant proprietary. As the Tories were driven from office last year on this very issue, it certainly is audacious for Lord Randolph to avow that he now is following in the footsteps of those two radical reformers. It was thought a very bold and rather inconsistent thing in Mr. Gladstone to adopt Mr. Collings's amendment to the reply to the Queen's speech at that time. The Tory organs denounced him as giving a sanction to the half-way communism they then were fond of ascribing to their new ally, Mr. Chamberlain. And they are by no means ready to eat their words now.

Mr. Chaplin, who stands for unadulterated Toryism, has published a letter in which he comments upon the Dartford speech with severity, and insists that it is not freeholds purchased with the help of the government that the laboring people of the country districts should obtain, but allotments on the farms they are hired to cultivate. He does not want to see the farm laborer attain any independence of the farmer and the squire, but he is willing to have him get a bit of land on which to spend his leisure moments in raising cabbages for his family. But the allotment plan has been tried already, and has proved a failure. As the law said nothing of the location of the allotments, the farmers chose the worst bit of ground on the place, without any reference to its proximity to the laborer's cottages, and thus made the privilege worth far less than they made the workman pay for it. If there is to be anything done for the English peasant, "three acres and a cow" would suit him much better than a half-acre allotment.

Mr. Chaplin thinks otherwise, and hints pretty broadly about an alliance with the Whig Unionists to resist the proposal. He

even points to Lord Hartington as the proper man to guide the destinies of the country at this juncture. But a very large number of Tory leaders are designated as in hearty accord with Lord Randolph on this question. It just opens the possibility of a great schism in the Tory party.

MR. HYNDMAN's book, "The Bankruptcy of India," will not produce all the effect it ought, because its author is identified with the advocacy of wild ideas on home policy. But it will be the least called in question as a fair statement of the facts by those who are most familiar with the condition of England's Indian Empire. He shows that the average production of a Hindoo is only about 31s. 6d., while the cost of necessary food and clothing averages 85s. per head, counting only necessities. But even of the scanty earnings of the Hindoo the government takes 3s. 9d., leaving 27s. 9d. to buy the ryot what must cost him more than twice as much. As a consequence, the majority of the people are greatly underfed and not decently clothed, to say nothing of their housing. And a marked deterioration in their physical condition is going on. This of course is not simply a question of taxation, as no taxes can be taken from people so wretchedly poor without bringing them nearer to starvation. It is one of industry, and the root of the evil must be sought in the ruin of Indian manufactures by the selfish policy of Great Britain. Mr. Hyndman dwells much upon the sins of East-Indian finance, but it might fairly be asked whether, upon his own showing, any government could be maintained in India under the present conditions of its industry, without driving the people to the edge of famine. It is true that the government is needlessly costly, the debt excessive, and the methods alien to the national mind. But so was the government of the Moguls, without causing in time of peace any such catalogue of calamities as India has suffered at the hands of England.

THE Minister of Finance in the French administration has resigned. This is not wonderful, as the condition of the French revenue is alarming, and it is characteristic of French opinion to fix on the minister as responsible for the great falling off of receipts which the budget shows. So Necker and Turgot were sacrificed for the sins of other men. But it is rather the Minister of War who should resign, for it is the quixotic campaigns of the French army, and the needlessly vast expenditures upon military preparations, which threaten to bankrupt the republic. And it is not impossible that, as in 1789, national bankruptcy may lead to a revolution in the government. France will remember that whatever faults the Orleans princes had, they were good at finance.

RUSSIA protests against the elections held in Bulgaria, and against the early assemblage of the Sobranje to elect a Prince. But the expectation of war has diminished since Austria-Hungary gave England a leverage in the affairs of the Balkan peninsula, and the Bulgarian government believe that there will be no interference with the meeting of the Sobranje. For after all, what could Russia achieve by interference? Of the 525 members of the Sobranje, not more than forty belong to her party. By what amount of delay could she hope to secure a majority in the face of such opposition as the Bulgarians are offering to her wishes? Europe cannot allow her to set aside the choice of the Bulgarian people absolutely and to appoint a Prince for the country; much less will it allow her to reduce the country to the status of a Russian province. And if the Bulgarians are to make the choice, they certainly will not choose to please the Czar.

While Bulgaria declines to be scared, Turkey evidently is so. Under threats of an advance upon Constantinople along the Southern shore of the Black Sea, the Sultan has thrown all his weight in Bulgaria on the Russian side, and has ordered the provisional government to come to terms with the Czar. Either the government is very audacious, or it has strong pledges of support from other quarters: for it snaps its fingers at both the Sultan and the Czar.

#### THE REPUBLICAN ATTITUDE IN PENNSYLVANIA.

THE Republicans of Pennsylvania present a remarkable contrast this year when compared with their situation in the last gubernatorial canvass. They were then divided; now they are united. Then they awaited defeat; now they expect success. Their hopeful courage in 1886 is the reverse of the picture of 1882, when discouraged desperation chiefly marked the party action.

Perhaps it may be said that the causes to which this satisfactory change is due are inadequately considered and estimated. When Mr. Stewart, in the Academy of Music, on Saturday evening, appeared with other chiefs and leaders to cheer on the canvass for General Beaver, he rendered for himself and signified for many others a magnanimous and cordial support of candidates whose claim upon him might in various respects have been questioned. Yet this support was and is rendered heartily. Mr. Stewart and the more than forty thousand resolute Republicans who voted for him in 1882, take their position this year to vote for General Beaver and Mr. Davies, without reservation or qualification.

It is worth while, therefore, to consider for a moment what has brought about this change. Simply stated, the influential cause has been the return of the party to the methods of popular government. It is not worth while, even if it were judicious, to take this moment to describe anew the methods that grew intolerable: it is enough to say that the nomination of General Beaver and his associates in a Free Convention, and the assurance given by this and other circumstances of a future policy of fair play and good faith, have reunited the organization in Pennsylvania, and renewed its vigorous activity. These influences, however, are not to be overlooked. Their presence is the vital and pregnant feature of the present situation. Their importance is emphasized by a candid and searching view of the situation. There are many men who mean to vote for General Beaver, and who desire his election, who do so upon faith in the assurance which has been given that he will represent as Governor the policy of public reform and party integrity, and will in no wise lend himself or the functions of his office either to partisan jobbery or factional intrigue.

It is, therefore, a somewhat experimental campaign for the Republicans of Pennsylvania. Their good faith is being assumed and trusted by many voters, who will carefully consider in the next twelve months whether the confidence was well placed. The action of the Legislature, as well as of the Governor, will be scrutinized. The choice for United States Senator, the cause taken upon Prohibition submission, the treatment of other important State issues will all be taken into account. It must not be imagined by any over enthusiastic partisan that such scrutiny can be avoided, or will be omitted. The vigilance of the press has increased at the same time with its increase of independence. The conscience and the judgment of citizens with regard to public matters have been enlarged and invigorated. There must be, and there will be a just and earnest consideration of the manner in which the Republicans of Pennsylvania, should they be put into control of the State, discharge the obligations and redeem the promises of the present canvass, and it need hardly be said that the consequences of breaking faith would be most serious to the future of the party.

#### THE COLOR LINE IN LABOR.

THE experience of the Knights of Labor, at Richmond, in their discovery of the harsh feeling which exists in that city, as in other parts of the South, upon the question of color, will be, it is reasonable to suppose, of some use in the future. For eight hundred or so of workingmen, chiefly from the North, and mostly attached to that party whose history identifies it with the support of human slavery, to encounter in the most pointed and practical manner those prejudices and bitternesses which are the remnants of the slave system, must be in no small degree an educating

episode. It will serve to diffuse through the ranks of the great laboring army a comprehension of the caste feeling, the aristocratic prejudice, the class proscription, which in times past laid its hand upon the institutions of the country, and converted freedom into bondage, until the republic stood before the world dishonored.

Labor itself is catholic and equal. Whoever honestly labors is the peer of all who honestly labor. It therefore knows no color distinction. To draw a line in labor between one complexion and another would be to outrage the very principle of sincere and honorable toil. This is a truth which apparently Mr. Powderly and his organization fully comprehend. Their order recognizes no color line. They gathered in Richmond the men who work, without examination as to the hue of their skin, and each man was a member of the Knighthood the same as his fellow. It doubtless did seem shocking in Richmond, where labor in time past was a condition of disgrace rather than of credit, and where chivalry consisted in idleness supported by uncompensated toilers, but none the less it was good for Richmond to see that the new industrial nation is acting upon a principle thoroughly different from that of the old era. The notice to this effect was timely, and could not be better served than in the city where the "government" whose cornerstone was the enslavement of labor held its temporary sway.

Mr. Powderly enhanced the value of the lesson to all classes of people when he issued his brief but vigorous protest against the color-line system. He emphasized the question at issue when he declared that "Southern cheap labor is more a menace to the American toiler than the Chinese," and added that "this labor must be educated." In this latter clause he especially struck a true note. The labor of slaves is always a menace to laboring freemen. It was so before 1861, and it is still so. In whatever degree the colored people in the South remain in the conditions of bondage and ignorance, just in that degree do they hang about the neck of the laboring class of the whole country. If they are not free, their labor can be confiscated; if they are without education, adequate compensation will be withheld from them. In either case, or in both, they work for less than the rate of free and intelligent labor, and so subject it to a disastrous competition.

It will be a misfortune indeed if the South should fail to light itself at the lamps which the Labor people have offered at Richmond. The ill feeling about "social equality"—which is not involved in labor equality, at all,—stands in the way, it is true; and it would be folly not to recognize it as one of the potential influences in the social and political situation of the country, but there is no real reason why the South should not recognize in good faith the claim of her working people to complete political freedom, and a diffused and available education. The labor of the South, now as heretofore, is mostly done by colored men, and the future will find them still engaged at it. There can be no doubt, whenever the question is fairly studied, that these men are entitled to recognition in the labor ranks, and will receive it; nor can there be doubt that whoever stands in the way of their removal from their present position of menace to the great body of other working men will be ground to powder by the onward movement.

#### MUSINGS IN THE EAST PARK.

WE are very proud of our Park, and have some reason to be. It is not every large city which has so large an area belonging to its citizens, nor can every city lay claim to the possession of scenic beauties such as can be found upon the Schuylkill and the Wissahickon. But it is strange how different the same thing appears when viewed from opposite aspects. I took a German acquaintance to see the Park. We tramped across the fields, and then plunged through scrub woods into the romantic defile of the Wissahickon. A new foot-path had recently been cut along the side opposite to the drive, and substantial seats, placed at intervals, invited us to rest. We sat down, the tree-clad slopes in front, the river below, William Penn's sandstone figure to the left. "We are in the Park" said I, with an air of conscious pride. "Park," echoed the Teuton, with a gesture of intense disdain. "This rough place—you call this Park? You should see the parks in Germany."



Where are the flowers, the statues, the walks, the buildings! Park! This is a wilderness!" Somewhat nettled, I endeavored to convince my companion that a Park within the limits of which such superb scenery could be found was not to be compared with the restricted area of a German park, that we Americans liked scenery, and didn't care about beer-gardens and casinos. But it was of no use. My German could not talk much English, but he could speak dissent in gesture-language with great lucidity. Then I told him, but with some hesitation, for I thought of the blank, blank area where once stood the Centennial buildings, that the City end of the Park was ornamented, that it had fountains, a tower with electric lights, a Horticultural Hall, and, above all, Memorial Hall. But my friend refused to "enthuse." He was evidently wrapt in the remembrance of the parks of his Vaterland. Some men are obstinate.

Like most of us, the German was both right and wrong, in about equal proportions. It was evident that he had little appreciation of the beauties of Nature—that he cared little for wild wood and less for rocks—but as clearly he appreciated the careful guiding hand of human intelligence working to tame wild nature. Rocks and trees exist outside of parks as well as inside. Perhaps the Teuton would have tamed the lovely vale till its tameness became monotonous, till its beauties were improved away into some resemblance to a concert-hall garden. But the height of beauty lies midway between uncared-for wildness and formal pettiness and prettiness. Until the footpath we stood upon was made, the most beautiful parts of the Wissahickon valley were practically inaccessible save to boys and such enthusiastic lovers of nature as dare to climb steep cliffs and force their way through bush and bramble. Such lovers of nature are few—boys again excepted, who as a rule love to pull Nature to pieces. The footpath which ascends to the height above the bend of the Wissahickon, affording a prospect not often excelled, then descends to the first red bridge, and is thence continued along the eastern bank, by the Devil's Pool and Indian Rock to Chestnut Hill, has given thousands of people the chance to see beauties to them before unknown. Something more might be done with advantage. In a well-kept Park trees do not lie and rot; in a well-kept Park worthless and deformed trunks would be cleared away to give better ones room to grow; in a well-kept Park the growth of underbrush would be kept in bounds. There are many spots where glorious vistas of rock and stream, of masses of foliage, shadowy hills, and far-away fields, might be opened up by a judicious use of the axe. There are many trees on the brook, but little timber. Trees want thinning, as well as cabbages.

Other thoughts suggest themselves in the vicinity of the Schuylkill. A wilderness of weeds covers large areas. Prominent among them are the Datura or Jamestown weed, the cockle bur, and the burdock. The flora is not that of the wild woods—not that of fields or meadows—not that of rock or riverside, nor even that of North America at all. It is the flora of wayside and empty lots, of places which man has swept clean of Nature's beauties and then abandoned. Two chenopods, pigweed and wormseed, are common, and the combined scent of the latter and of the Datura is more powerful than pleasant. It is no wonder that these weeds are yearly widening their area. They are allowed to go to seed freely. The meagre appropriation for Park purposes barely suffices to maintain the drives and walks over its extensive area, and is insufficient not only to reclaim wastes, but even to keep in order existing improvements. Examination of a Jamestown weed shows it to be specially fitted to get ahead of an apathetic public. The pods are defended by an array of sharp points. Green and soft at first, these harden into veritable spires, effectually protecting the ripened seed vessel from external interference. We can cut across a green one. The section shows four chambers. From each cross wall arises a curled partition like the turbinal bone of the nose. Around these is packed a close row of seeds. With some trouble we contrive to deprive a ripper pod of its seeds, losing a few in the process. Four hundred and twenty-six is the produce of this one seed vessel. There are thirty-three of these upon the entire plant, which has therefore about fourteen thousand chances to multiply itself. If only two of these could germinate, the number of Daturas would double annually. Fortunately two do not, or we should be overrun.

Nearly as well defended and as well supplied are the cockle bur and burdock, and any deficiency in other directions is balanced by that faculty of self-distribution by adherence which every school-boy knows. But the most forlorn-looking desert of the East Park is that great hollow on the hill which is, or was, destined to be a storage reservoir. It looms large on the map and to the eye which looks over its gravelly depths from the bordering embankment. Much money was sunk here, and there is little to show for it. Unless the work is completed, all the money spent has been wasted. Were this area an expanse of water, it would compare with the reservoirs in Central Park, and we might, some day, erect

a Belvidere to give us a view of it. Moreover, the city would have on hand a supply sufficient for the public needs should a pump break down, and enough to meet the demands of a great conflagration. Some of the Schuylkill would have a chance to settle.

To the general public the piece of Park between Spring Garden Street and Girard Avenue is of more value than all the rest. Lovers of scenery are few, devotees of botany or other sciences fewer. The general public likes a seat in the shade near an open place. If plenty of people pass by; if there are games going upon the grass; and if pools of water, summer houses and kiosks for the sale of eatables and drinkables are handy, the general public likes it better. If there is music, and if fountains occasionally squirt rainbow-tinted waters in the sunlight, the general public likes it better still. And for what is a public park unless for the public? Here, in this corner of the city domain, all these things can be obtained, and hither the people flock. Other reasons equally potent tend to make this spot the popular resort. Philadelphia's Park projects from the northwest of the city, and its nearest point is distant an hour or two from the east or south. Even with three or four hours to spare, visitors from these distant regions can only reach Fairmount or the almost equally accessible region around Memorial Hall. These people have no other park to go to—save abused Ridgway on the island. We are not speaking here of "carriage people," but of the rank and file who walk or take a car. It is only now and then that dwellers near the Park have leisure to wander to Chamounix and the Wissahickon, but it is pleasant to walk or sit at Fairmount, within, perhaps, a quarter of an hour of home.

After all, therefore, a park for the people must be tolerably near my Teutonic friend's idea. Scenery eight miles off can be visited by few, drives through the vales and the woods are of no use to the poor. The most ardent lover of Nature who is at work throughout the week cannot get beyond the outskirts of the Park except on Sundays. Philadelphia needs more public parks. Small they may be, but two or three such areas conveniently situated for the northeastern and southern parts of the city would be what Fairmount is to the northwest. The existing Park would be both more attractive and more accessible were noxious weeds cut down, pathways cleared, and the woods treated with a course of intelligent forestry. Reader, we may meet again in West Park.

W. N. LOCKINGTON.

#### REVIEWS.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT IN AMERICA. By Richard T. Ely, Ph. D. in Political Economy, Johns Hopkins University. Pp. xvi. and 373. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

OUR perusal of Prof. Ely's book has given us a genuine and almost unalloyed pleasure. It is a brave book, for the author has said many things which must seem rash to one side in the great controversy, and many which must be equally unacceptable to the other. It is a book written in the highest spirit, as it argues the whole question on the grounds of Christian principle, although the author is not a clergyman, and reaches his conclusion as to this basis purely as a sociologist. And it is a wise book, as it seeks to do justice to the elements of right on both sides of this great controversy, by following a juster method than has been taken by either.

The defects of the book are those which result from Prof. Ely's position as a member of the new or "historical" school of economists, who seem to us to be groping about for a scientific basis for their opinions, and to be liable to be carried away with any new drift of public feeling. It is the common fault of this school that it refuses to distinguish between socialistic and economic movements, and that they give to the former an importance which is not their due. This comes of their being engaged in a mere negative revolt against the Political Economy of *Laissez-faire*, without having a positive doctrine to combat its follies. They are much more really the "critical" than the "historical" school, and criticism at the best is never constructive. Hence, we think, their failure to define the extent and measure of their revolt against the doctrine of the "orthodox" economists, and the danger of running into a modified socialism themselves. Indeed they never have done justice to the truth there is in the *Laissez-faire* doctrine in their eagerness to prove that it sets absurd limits to state action.

We think that Prof. Ely would have done better to omit the second and the eighth to the twelfth chapters of his book, as having no proper relation to "the labor question in America." For the question is no more one of Socialism and Communism and Anarchism than it is of Calvinism and Universalism. The real parties to the controversy are agreed on the principles which these parties call in question. They do not propose to throw doubts on the rights of property, much as the demagogues of these parties appeal to the workingmen to accept their nostrums as the

only real and lasting cure. The American workman has no desire to try any such experiments, and nothing but such invasions of his free action as are involved in conspiracy laws and the prosecution of boycotting will drive him into despair of our existing social methods. He does ask a reasonable amount of collective action in behalf of labor, but not the direction of ordinary industries by the state. He does ask that corporations created by the state, and especially those which owe their wealth to valuable franchises conferred by the state, shall be held more closely responsible for the use they make of the powers thus conferred. But all this falls far short of any kind of socialism, and far short of what the new economists, following their German exemplars, are ready to urge as right and proper. In so far as the book is an appeal to the workingman to accept the new economists as his guides, philosophers and friends, we predict that it will be a complete failure. He is much too logical for that. When he turns socialist, it will not be with the cautions and reservations which characterize the "socialists of the chair." He will say: "Adam Smith I know, and Carl Marx I know; but who are ye."

But after all such deductions, the book remains a noble and notable contribution to the literature of our greatest social controversy. It gives us pleasure to see that on several great points Prof. Ely is in general harmony with the course taken in these columns in treating the labor question. We have been almost alone among newspapers not published by workingmen in not cheering on the legal warfare upon boycotting. Prof. Ely condemns boycotting, and yet thinks "it is not so clear that a law should be passed declaring boycotting illegal. Prof. von Waltershausen of Zurich, a man of ability, who has given the American labor question more careful study probably than any other man in Europe, after a painstaking examination of the subject, pronounced against it, although recognizing the gravity of the evil, because he thought it would turn the laborers against the State; and if political science teaches one lesson more clearly than another, it is the danger of implanting hostility to government as such in the hearts of the masses."

"It seems to me that the whole subject should have been carefully discussed in our legislatures, and laws enacted to restrain the excesses of the boycott. As to the course which has been taken, I would not be misunderstood when I express the opinion that American history records few more disastrous mistakes, and that I greatly fear we shall see sad consequences of it within ten years, sadder still within twenty years, unless more powerful conservative forces are brought into action than are now manifest." He believes that the decision in the *Thiess* case, which was received with such jubilation by the newspapers and their readers generally, "has united, as never before, the laborers in one solid mass, and has given the entire labor movement a most unfortunate impulse towards radicalism. . . . The conservatives find the work of years overthrown."

We are pleased also to see that Prof. Ely not only lays great stress on the importance of education as a means of elevating the working classes, but recognizes the educational value of labor organizations themselves. And in the workingmen he sees the most certain friends of public education for the whole people. He quotes the following action of the State Labor Union of Tennessee, adopted in the fall of last year, as illustrating this:

"Resolved, That, as the question of education is of vital importance to us and to the whole people, we request our representatives to use their influence in securing national aid to education."

"Resolved, That we demand such revision of the public school system of this State as will make possible the building of comfortable school-houses and the maintenance of schools in each district at least seven months in the year; that none but competent teachers be employed, and that they be paid a salary equal to the importance of their work as public educators."

Prof. Ely thinks that the friends of the Blair bill in Congress and out of Congress "would have been much more likely to succeed in their endeavor if they had ere this sought the cooperation of the masses as represented in their labor organizations." He is mistaken if he thinks they have not done so at all; but they might have done much more than they have. And perhaps the workingmen of Tennessee will show that they are quite alive to the importance of this issue by their votes this year. The Republican candidate for governor makes this the burden of his canvass.

It is on the diffusion of sounder ethical principles and the extension of state action that Mr. Ely depends for the solution of the labor problem in America. We, like Col. Carroll D. Wright, go with Prof. Ely heartily as regards the former, and we hail his book as a help to that. But we are not of his mind that the State can do much more than indicate the collective sympathy of the community, and correct some gross abuses of corporate and capitalist power.

R. E. T.

#### RECENT FICITON.

A STEP ASIDE. By Charlotte Dunning. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A WHITE HERON, and other Stories. By Sarah Orne Jewett. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

TRANSFORMED, or Three Weeks in a Lifetime. By Florence Montgomery. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

LADY VALWORTH'S DIAMONDS. By "the Duchess." Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

A HOUSE PARTY. By "Ouida." Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co.

DISCONTENT with limited means seems to be the key-note of modern life; and the chief enigma which confronts many people is why—in this wonderful age of steam, electricity, world-wide travel, and diffused culture, when the most indifferently endowed human creature can easily pick up tastes which nothing less than the wealth of a millionaire could gratify,—they must still be compelled to cramp their existences to meet the obligations imposed by a small income.

"A Step Aside" is a very realistic story of New York life, which shows the practical bearing of these modern ideas and aspirations upon the young people who have fallen in love and become engaged in the good old-fashioned way, but take thought of the morrow before marrying. Both are accustomed to poverty, and their romance has had no more poetic back-ground than a cheap New York boarding-house. Pauline, the heroine, is the daughter of a French dancing-master, (who dies early in the story), and earns her living as a daily governess. Hugh, her accepted lover, has a clerkship which pays him eight hundred a year with a promise of speedy promotion. In both man and girl there is a fund of good sense, energy, and honest intention; between the two there is a passionate warmth of feeling; they have no social relations which entail genteel timidity, and neither finds any hope in life so sweet as the hope of a speedy marriage. Pauline is, it is true, delicate, fastidious and elegant in all her tastes, but she is eager to subordinate all her energies and all her talents to the task of making a happy home for Hugh. But the spectre of poverty warns them both back; they have the modern disease, and are afraid of life, of discomfort, of shabbiness; they feel that they must wait until Hugh gets twelve hundred a year. His increase of salary comes, comes sooner even than he expected, but along with it he is compelled to make fresh hindrances and fresh obligations. His father dies and his mother and sisters are thrown upon him for support. His marriage must still be delayed, and the future looks dark to him unless he can supply the one thing needful; i. e., much more money. By this time Pauline's horizons have widened; while Hugh is straining every nerve to get on in the world, her charm and prettiness open a career to her; she gains rich friends, and what is more she has a rich lover. She and Hugh cannot help drifting apart a little. She has a chance to find out her natural affinity for luxury, for beautiful clothes, for the delicate and ingenious ordering of life in splendid houses. Let her cling to Hugh in heart as she may, she inevitably associates with him and his poverty, gloom, prosaicism, ennui. Hugh begins to feel scourged and driven towards the necessity of getting money at any cost, since to continue in poverty means that he must lose Pauline. He speculates,—at first with his own savings, afterwards taking money, little by little, from his employers. Then, loathing his own crime, he confesses it, throws up his hands as it were, and decides to end the game by taking his own life. At this crisis all the womanliness in Pauline asserts itself over her worldliness and vanity. She saves Hugh, restores the money he has stolen to his employers, then marries him, and they go to live in the country. Unless Miss Dunning's story was exceedingly well done, truthful in detail, clear and light in style, it would run the risk of being very dispiriting, for it is curiously actual, and the impression of the almost hopeless struggle and heart break for poor humanity left upon the reader's mind is almost too vivid.

We like the moral of the book, which appears to be that instead of a man's wearing out his heart and soul in the competitions which in a great city make life a conflict and a hell, he should accept a modest competence in the country. The country ought to offer a house of refuge to the unsuccessful. And here is Miss Jewett's book of stories about New England village life, which offers a cool, refreshing draught after the restless fever-dream of "A Step Aside." Still, except in the little story "A White Heron," Miss Jewett here deals with the plain and practical, rather than with the idyllic side of country life. In "Farmer Finch" for example, we have the picture of a good old man who has worked hard all his days, done his best, spent little and saved all he could, only to come to bankruptcy and failure at last through a broken savings-bank. His fortunes find retrieval however when his daughter throws herself into the breach, takes up gardening and farming, and becomes a more prosperous "Farmer Finch" than he had ever



been. Reading stories like these shows us that human nature can nowhere be studied to the same advantage as in the country, and that it is to village life that fiction writers must always return to find types marked by an utterly unspoiled individuality. In a city the world takes a man at his own valuation: he pushes himself and finds room if he can pay his way: the secret springs on which his life turns are his own affairs: nobody has the leisure to find out more than he chooses to tell of himself. In the country every detail of private existence sooner or later impresses itself upon exterior life, and comes under observation and comment. Not only does all the neighborhood know what a man spends, eats, says and does, but how he is sure to act and speak under the most unlooked-for circumstances. It is Miss Jewett's imaginative knowledge of a whole community, and her absolute sympathy with village life, which give her such complete mastery over her creations. She understands them, loves them tenderly for not only what they are but what they have had no chance to be, and lingers with a wonderful minuteness, breadth and careful detail over her least description. In "The Dulham Ladies," for instance, she tells the whole story, and makes it both touching and full of humor. They are two elderly maidens whose youth has slipped away unawares, and is not missed until each, looking in the face of the other, is shocked to find how old, withered and bald her sister has become. These cruel advances of time are politely ignored as long as possible, then, when their need of artificial aid becomes urgent, they treat the fact of their lost attractions as a capricious accident which may easily be repaired by a more youthful style of dressing, and a little expenditure in false hair. The story is given in so exact and so elaborate a way, that pitiful as its exposure of human vanity and folly, it kindles a real feeling for the forlorn old ladies. The author's touch is always true, her insight wise, while her literary style is almost invariably exquisite. There is however no specimen of her very best work in this pretty little volume, if we except the charming child sketch at the beginning.

"Transformed" is like all Miss Montgomery's books, written to inculcate moral and religious truth, and shows how the ministrations of a good little boy softened a hard worldly heart. John Ramsay has devoted his life to the acquirement of wealth for the sake of being able to buy back the lost family estate. By the time he has gained his coveted riches, he has, nevertheless, lost all capacity for pleasure. All the illusions which make life beautiful have flatly vanished; family ties are meaningless and old associations devoid of pleasure. Many of the scenes between the old man and the little boy are handled with a delicate and sympathetic touch, and the book is well suited for those who like a story, but prefer that it should not invade the territory of man's actual existence.

Fantastic motives and incidents, crimes, plots, and the unraveling of dark secrets are far from suiting the capacities of the amiable and amusing creations of the writer who veils her personality under the soubriquet of "the Duchess." Why she should leave the bright pleasure grounds where her lovers used to tilt in lively tournaments, quarrel over boxes of chocolate, kiss and make friends "all on a summer's day," it passes our wit to discover. Above all it seems a distinct pity that she should, in her last book, plagiarize from "The House on the Marsh," and introduce a burglar as a hero who steals everybody's diamonds, then with incredible want of forethought exposes himself by presenting the trinkets he has taken out of the jewel boxes of the leading characters of the story, to the girl of his affection as love tokens. Society is bad enough, as everybody is well aware, and has harbored embezzlers, defaulters, and occasionally murderers, until they are found out, but we suggest a doubt as to whether most of our acquaintances are burglars, although the sensation writers seem to be trying to prove it to be so. If they are, then, as Dr. Johnson said when he heard of a man who declared there was no distinction between virtue and vice, "Then, sir we will lock up our spoons!"

"Ouida's" last volume is made up of three stories, of which the first and the longest, called, like the book, "A House Party," is by far the poorest. Even those readers who are under the tyranny of an admiration for Ouida must find it flimsy, in the very worst style of the author's many bad styles, and so carelessly written and printed that it is full of the most absurd mistakes and incongruities. In one place the author forgets that the day is Sunday, and sets a respectable English matron to embroidering in South Kensington stitch. Not that the sin of embroidering in South Kensington stitch on a Sunday would show in dark colors against the lurid background which sets off the peccadilloes of Ouida's characters, most of whom find a gusto in real wickedness. The last story in the little volume, entitled "A Rainy June," is all that saves the production from absolute worthlessness. This little tale is told with striking cleverness in a series of letters, and in its least effects Ouida's artistic skill comes out in clear relief. It is cynical, but the cynicism is often delightfully amusing and compels a laugh.

LECTURES IN THE TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR KINDERGARTNERS. By Elizabeth P. Peabody. Pp. 226. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

This little book possesses a double interest, that of its author, and that of its subject. We do not hesitate to say that the former preponderates with us. Miss Peabody is one of the most remarkable personages that New England has produced, and a book that contains so much autobiographical detail as this has therefore an especial charm for those who know anything of her worth. For the first time we get here a glimpse of the strong and unconventional mind to which she owed her first training, and her mother must have been no ordinary woman. From her "Recollections of Dr. Channing" we learn of the action of his influence upon her, and of hers upon him in a lesser degree, while we also are allowed to see something of the process by which she was carried from her original relation to the Unitarianism of New England, and brought under the influence of Frederick Maurice. Mr. Frothingham, in his "Life of George Ripley," shows the very important place she occupied in the Transcendentalist movement, and gives reasons to believe that it was she who sowed the seeds of thought about social reform which resulted in the Brook Farm experiment. Her "Record of a School" and her two volumes of "Conversations on the Gospels" show how much she was concerned in the unique educational experiment made by Mr. Bronson Alcott. An autobiography from her pen would surpass in breadth of interest any other such book in American literature, rich as it is in such productions. She is almost the last survivor of a group of earnest thinkers and actors, whose influence on every department of our life shows a permanence of effect.

But nothing is more remarkable in Miss Peabody than the vivacity and vigor with which she carries her activity into fresh fields, at an age when most people become incapable of origination or initiative. Her devotion to the Kindergarten cause is the most remarkable instance, but by no means the only instance of this. It was not, as we understand the chronology, until about 1868, that she took up the matter seriously, and from that time until the present she has worked with an energy which has made her the chief apostle of Froebel's ideas in America. Not only in Boston, but in other cities, notably our own, this contemporary of Channing and of Margaret Fuller has been sowing the seeds of educational reform for these years past, and winning attention not only by the worth of the ideas themselves, but by the enthusiasm, the originality, the perennial freshness of her presentation of them. Of that this book is a proof, if the general public need any.

Miss Peabody's relations with Mr. Alcott in the famous Boston school fitted her to welcome Herr Froebel's ideas as to the education of the very young. There was very much in that notable school which anticipated Froebel. Especially the religious side of his method was foreshadowed in the strange and most suggestive "Conversations on the Gospel." And it is that side which Miss Peabody puts into the forefront of her lectures. Here her interest seems to centre. In her view the Kindergarten is a great agency for the education of the child into the right apprehension of that disclosure of Himself, which God is making to every child that is born unto the world, and to prevent the destruction of that childlikeness which Jesus welcomed as itself a disclosure of the kingdom he came to establish, and which vicious educational methods cooperate with other worldly influences to destroy from our characters as we grow older. She takes the view taken in the Christian gospels as to the value of this childlikeness, and warns us against the hyperwisdom with which we are apt to destroy it by mistaken repression of children's first impressions of spiritual truth.

On the general theory of the Kindergarten we have not come to any conclusion. That it will prove a great benefit to the improvement of our educational methods, we have no doubt. But we are not clear it is in itself more than a valuable criticism on some weak sides of the older system. We cannot reconcile ourselves to what seems to us fantastical in some of Froebel's methods, nor are we sure of the worth of a discipline which proceeds on assumptions so diverse from the experience we have in later life. Nor can we assent to the position that in teaching nothing should be given upon authority because the authority of parents and teachers is that of beings limited in knowledge and wisdom. But after all is said, we do believe that the Kindergarten will be found to have served very great use in the improvement of the spirit if not the methods of training the young.

HABIT AND ITS IMPORTANCE IN EDUCATION. An Essay in Pedagogical Psychology; Translated from the German of Dr. Paul Radestock by F. A. Caspari. With an Introduction by G. Stanley Hall, Ph. D., Professor of Psychology and Pedagogy, Johns Hopkins University. Pp. ix. and 117. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co.

Dr. Radestock treats in this volume one of the most important aspects of the scientific theory of education; he does this with

large knowledge of what has been thought and observed, and with a marked suggestiveness. Yet we find much of his book very unrefreshing reading. He belongs to the Wundt school of physiological psychologists, and he assumes or rehearses the teachings of that school at every turn. He is no materialist; he lays stress on moral and religious training as an essential part of education. And yet his stress on the nerve action as a factor of thought and emotion reaches a point which suggests materialism in many places. And underlying the whole of the essay are the assumptions of that physical science which sees in human character the accumulation of past experiences merely, and which minimizes the free activity and importance of the will to the utmost. The book seems to us the most meagre in the chapter on "The Will;" and in the final chapter on "Habit and Free Will" we find nothing but a discussion of the relation of education to genius. Our pedagogic literature is already too rich in treatises of this one-sided empirical sort; Bain and Spencer are doing much to give our teachers this kind of philosophy, and to create a contempt for everything that cannot be verified by experiment.

The translator should have dealt with the references with more discretion, as the author assumes that his readers are familiar with much that an American reader probably never heard of. What, for instance, would he make of the two lines printed in italics on page 105, to say nothing of cutting poor Jurgen Bona Meyer into two people?

#### BRIEFER NOTICES.

AN almost idyllic story is this by Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, "Little Lord Fauntleroy," which, after passing through *St. Nicholas* as a serial, has now been put into very handsome form by Charles Scribner's Sons. The narrative itself is sufficiently romantic: a little boy in New York is called for by his grandfather in England to return and become "Lord Fauntleroy," preparatory to becoming, at a future time, the "Earl of Dorincourt." The child's father, now dead, was the younger son of the peer, and had married to the old man's displeasure, so that he had come to this country with little expectation that the earldom would ever descend to him or his posterity. But his elder brothers dying that is what happens, and Mrs. Burnett traces out the plot very entertainingly indeed, drawing some good character sketches by the way,—notably *Mr. Hobbs*, the New York groceryman, and the old *Earl*. The lad himself is sweetly and lovely described, and we can only regret that no better fate was in store for him than that to which we are finally obliged to resign him,—the inheritance of excessive riches and luxurious conditions. As to this, indeed, it may be feared the book is less to be commended than one might be otherwise sure to do; it is *not* worth while, considering all the tendencies of our time, to ingeniously tempt American boys to long after a Fairyland located in the bosom of English aristocracy.

The growing interest in Florida as a new ground for emigrants, and especially for agriculturists, has led to the publication of various hand-books of that region. One of the best of these is a volume by Helen Harcourt, called "Florida Fruits and How to Raise Them," which promises to become a standard work. It has already passed through several editions, and Messrs. John P. Morton & Co., Louisville, have just issued a new and much extended and improved version, which contains not only added chapters of importance, but brings the text in general "down to date," as may be said, and gives a variety of necessary information to intending settlers. Miss Harcourt's book is, naturally, largely devoted to the orange, but while the cultivation of that fruit is, in certain parts of Florida, possibly the leading agricultural interest, it is not, as strangers are apt to suppose, a dominating influence. As Miss Harcourt properly says, while a few years ago the question was "What can be grown in Florida?" now the query rather is "What can not be grown there?" There is seemingly no end to the fertility, the natural wealth, and the unmortgaged possibilities of that favored land, and this book would be of value to any person contemplating founding a home in the far South, whether intending professional fruit-growing or not. A full and methodical index is one of the features of the new edition; it shows well the extent of the ground covered in the book, and that the title is an exactly correct one.

"The Chester Coterie," by Kate Livingston Hamilton (Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia), is a tale embodying hints on church work which may be useful to many. Certain young people become interested in raising money for church purposes, but wish to do so apart from the customary and to some degree objectionable methods. They make plans which other bodies of workers might profitably imitate, among their bright ideas being a Cooking Club and a Gymnasium. Miss Hamilton has written an earnest book, which is not without interest as a story, although composed with a definite purpose. The greater

the number of such Coteries the further will genuine religious influence extend.

"The Stories Grandma Told," by Mary D. Brine, (Cassell & Co.), is a clever little book for readers from eight to twelve years of age. Mrs. Brine understands her young audience very well. She does not preach to them, she knows the kind of subjects and the sort of treatment they care for most. There are some thirty of these Stories of Grandma, some of them simple pieces of fancy or sentiment, others making some practical, helpful point, educational, industrial, etc. Of this latter kind two of the best are "The Fresh Air Fund" and "The Pencil Boy." But all are good.

Wm. Paul Gerhard, of New York, Civil Engineer, has written and published a pamphlet with the title "The Prevention of Fire, chiefly with reference to Hospitals and Public Institutions." It treats in a practical and sensible way of sound and unsound building methods, defective flues, heating apparatus, roof construction, fire escapes, etc.

#### AUTHORS AND PUBLISHERS.

SELECTIONS from Carlyle's early letters are to be published by Macmillan shortly,—The "Bankside Shakespeare" is the title adopted by the Shakespeare Society for what is claimed to be "an entirely unique and original edition," which Mr. Appleton Morgan will edit, and Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will publish. It will consist of an arrangement of the earliest known text printed in parallel pages with the 1623 folio of Heminge & Condell.—Mr. Frank R. Stockton's "Casting Away of Mrs. Leeks and Mrs. Aleshine" is to be issued by The Century Company in two editions, paper and cloth.

The great Bible publishing establishment founded at Halle early in the last century by Baron von Canstein is about to issue the thousandth edition of its octavo Bible, of which 2,112,790 copies have now been published. This, however, is the most recent of the editions published by this establishment, for the first impression dates from 1785, when 8,000 copies were printed to begin with.

Mr. Sidney Luska's third romance, dealing like the other two with Jewish life in New York, is about ready for publication by Cassell & Co.—A translation of Frederick Froebel's Autobiography, by Mme. Michaelis, is announced in London by Swan Sonnenschein & Co.—Mr. Charles Dudley Warner is busily engaged upon a series of papers to be called "Mexican Notes." They consist of comment at random on what the author saw and experienced during a recent visit to that country.—Prof. Harrison's "Greece," and Prof. Boyesen's "Norway," in the Stories of the Nations Series, are to be translated into Russian.

Mr. Henry F. Waters, an American, has discovered an ancient house in good preservation in Stratford-on-Avon, which was the home, built for himself in 1596, of Thomas Rogers, the maternal grandfather of John Harvard. From being almost a mythical character, the founder of Harvard College bids fair to become a well-known personage.

The American Publication Society of Hebrew, at Chicago, has issued "A Manual of the Assyrian Languages," by Prof. D. G. Lyon, of Harvard.—A London letter to *The Critic* says: "The national library of Messrs. Cassell goes steadily on, and week by week is richer by a volume. The world library of Messrs. Routledge is a failure, and henceforth will be issued month by month.—Paul du Chaillu has completed a work called "The Viking Age," treating of the early people of Scandinavia.—The German government during the past seven years is alleged to have suppressed 792 volumes of Socialistic literature, and thirteen German and nineteen foreign periodicals of similar tendencies; it furthermore prevented eighty-three German and forty-one foreign periodicals from going into circulation. Yet despite this repression Socialistic literature is widely printed and read.—"The Moon Maiden, and other Stories," a new London book for the holidays, is by a daughter of Frederick Greenwood, editor of the *St. James Gazette*.

The recent theological debate at Des Moines will be published in full by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.—Prof. Björnson has been engaged by Mr. Bennett to write a series of papers on Norwegian politics for the New York *Herald*.—Bryan, Taylor & Co., New York, have in press a comprehensive history of the Baptists by the Rev. Dr. Armitage. It will extend from the time of John the Baptist to the present.—Mr. Effingham Wilson will shortly publish in London "A History of the House of Rothschild."

Mr. Nathan H. Dole's translation of Señor Valdes' realistic social novel of modern Spain, "Marta y Maria," under the English title, "The Marquis of Peñaalta," is ready in the press of T. Y. Crowell & Co.—A new novel by William Black, called



"Sabina Zembra," has been begun in the *South London Press*. This is a new field for Mr. Black.—"Le Médecin de Champagne" will be the next of the Balzac novels in Messrs. Roberts Brothers' series. It will appear this winter.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co. are about to publish a new book by Lewis Carroll, called "The Game of Logic." It is to be feared from the title that the book may be another mistake like "A Tangled Tale."—Mrs. Oliphant is busy with her biography of the late Principal Tulloch.—A monument was unveiled recently at Antwerp to the memory of Henri Conscience.—"The Wisdom of Edmund Burke" is the title of a volume being compiled by Mr. E. A. Parkhurst from Burke's speeches and writings, bearing especially upon political questions. It will be published by Mr. Murray of London.

Alice Katherine Green, author of the successful "Leavenworth Case," has completed a new story of mystery and imagination, under the title of "Risifi."—Herr Von Riedesel, late steward of the household to Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, is writing a history of the government of that prince.—Miss Braddon's new novel, "Mohawks," now ready, deals with London society in the period of Walpole and Bolingbroke.

Rev. J. C. Harrison is engaged on a volume of "Personal Reminiscences of Samuel Morley."—Mr. Edwin Arnold, who has been seriously unwell for some time, is now convalescent.—The Bishop of Derry is about publishing a little volume of poetry entitled "St. Augustine, and other Poems."—Dr. C. J. Wills is writing another book on the east, called "Persia As It Is."—The works of Gustave Freytag are to be published in London in twenty-two volumes. The first volume appears this month.—The *Boston Literary World* says it is believed that Miss Hannah L. Talbot, of Portland, Me., is the author of the successful novel, "Not in the Prospectus," issued over the name of Parke Danforth.

The large class of readers who find profit and interest in new book catalogues will be interested to know that, besides their regular fall catalogue, Messrs. Scribner's Sons have just issued a handsome list of new juvenile books with many specimen illustrations, and a full list of their new and forthcoming publications, either or both of which will be sent free on application.

Rev. William Burnet Wright, of the Berkeley Street Congregationalist Church, Boston, has just published through Houghton, Mifflin & Co. a book of decided value and attractiveness on "Ancient Cities," mostly cities of the Bible.

#### PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

IT is announced that the edition of the November *Century*, containing the first chapters of Messrs. Hay and Nicolay's *Life of Lincoln*, and the opening of Frank R. Stockton's new novel, "The Hundredth Man," will be a quarter of a million copies.

Dr. John S. Newberry, Professor of Geology in Columbia College, opens the November number of *The Popular Science Monthly* with the story of the great ancient ice-sheet which once covered half our continent, and which, more than any other single cause, gave to it its present surface configuration. With the aid of illustrations the record left by this mighty agency of the past is very clearly interpreted for the general reader.

Woods Pasha, Admiral of the Turkish Navy, and one of the highest authorities on everything relating to naval affairs, has written an article for the November number of *The Forum* on "Recent Naval Progress," in which he makes a number of suggestions as to the construction of our new war ships.

The November issue of the *Book Buyer*, Messrs. Scribner's attractive little monthly, contains some practical suggestions for the making of book plates, the sketches having been drawn by Mr. George R. Halm. The Christmas number will have contributions by a number of well known writers, including Miss Alcott, George Parson Lathrop, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Miss Edith M. Thomas, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mr. Roger Riordan, Sara Orne Jewett, and Mr. Hamilton W. Mabie, and will appear in a new cover, printed in two colors.

The November issue of *The Century* will set off in good earnest with the *Life of Abraham Lincoln*, by Messrs. Nicolay and Hay. There will be a portrait of Daniel Boone, painted from life by Thomas Sully, and a portrait of Sarah Bush Lincoln, (the step-mother of Abraham), at the age of seventy-six. That Sully, who died at so late a day as 1872, could have seen and painted Boone, seems at first thought surprising, but at the time of Boone's death, in 1820, Sully was about thirty-seven years of age, having been born in 1783. The new *Life* develops what is well-known to our Pennsylvania historical and biographical workers—the probability that it was under the auspices of Boone that the grandfather of the President set out for Rockingham County, Virginia, to "make a home for himself and family in that wild region which Boone was

wresting from the savage holders." And there is given a facsimile from the field-book of Boone recording the Lincoln claim on the King River. There were numerous intermarriages, too, between the Boone and Lincoln families, and those of them who went South to Virginia and North Carolina, about 1750, doubtless went together or by a concerted movement.

Messrs. Charles Scribner's Sons make the following announcement: "On December 15th the first (the January, 1877) number of *Scribner's Magazine* will be issued simultaneously in all parts of the United States and Canada. An exception as to the date of publication will be made in the case of this initial number, but all succeeding numbers of the magazine will be published on the first of the month of which they bear date. It will be in the widest sense a magazine of general literature, and does not propose to set for itself any special limitations other than those of quality in its contents. Its purpose will be to bring together good reading and literature of permanent value. Where this main purpose can be helped by the use of the best, most spirited, and faithful illustration of the text, this will be freely used. Undue concession from its main purpose will not be made to any merely pictorial features, and its illustration will be in the best sense illustrative of its text; but its artistic side will not be the less important, and will represent the most spirited, sincere, and original work done in this field. The contents of the magazine already determined upon include some very striking papers of unusual novelty. Fiction will be represented by some of the best known American names; but there will be nothing in any way sensational about the character of the early numbers. The price will be \$3.00 a year, or 25 cents for single copies. The first edition of the initial number will be 100,000 copies, and the publishers have abundant warrant for believing that the circulation of the magazine will exceed that figure."

No other recent addition to the number of our periodicals is at all comparable in importance with *The Andover Review*. As the organ of "Progressive Orthodoxy" it of course attracts the attention of all who are trying to follow the course of the controversy on the nature and limit of human probation. But it would be a great mistake to assume that those who are not making that attempt can afford to ignore it. Especially those who are interested in our sociological problems of any kind, will find in its pages articles of the highest value. In the August number, for instance, there is a paper by Dr. Barrows, "Do the American Indians Increase or Decrease?" which is full of facts as to the moral condition of the red man and our responsibility for his vices. Also a paper on "Political Economy, Old and New," by Prof. Andrews, of Brown University, in which the "historical" school gets some just raps on the knuckles. In the September number President Salisbury, of the Wisconsin State Normal School, gives us "Some Conclusions concerning the Education of the American Negro," stating the reasons for thankfulness and hopefulness in view of what has been accomplished, and deprecating some unwise tendencies in the methods employed by some Northern friends of the colored race. In the number for October Mr. George R. Stetson insists on "The Necessity for Moral and Industrial Training in the Public Schools." We go more heartily with him on the former point than on the latter. Rev. S. W. Dike gives an account of the "Discussion on the Study of Social Science in Colleges and Universities, the Right of Property and the Ownership of Land" at the annual meeting of the American Social Science Association at Saratoga. Mr. Dike contributes a budget of sociological notes about once a quarter. Besides these there are valuable papers on literature, theology and church history; e. g., Horace Bushnell, in August, William Pynchon, the first representative of progressive orthodoxy, in September, and Samuel Rutherford, the "Scottish mystic," in October.

The November number of *Harper's Magazine* will conclude its seventy-third volume.

It is announced that *Lippincott's Magazine* will be enlarged and materially improved with the November number. Every number of the magazine will hereafter contain, in addition to its regular contents, a complete novel by a writer of established reputation. The first of these will be "Bruteton's Bayou," by John Habberton, author of "Helen's Babies." The November number will moreover devote special attention to journalism, among the contributions in this direction being one from Mr. J. H. Williams of the Norristown *Herald*, who will tell "How he became a Funny Man."

The leading article in the November *Harper's* is a treatment of "The Literary Movement in New York," by George Parsons Lathrop. Mr. Lathrop is a competent critic, and holds a well-earned prominence among the writers whom he portrays.

Mr. John McGovern resigns the editorship of the *Chicago Current* to take editorial charge of *The Illustrated Graphic News*. Mr. McGovern is the author of "An Empire of Information," and

"The Golden Censer." Previous to his connection with *The Current* he was for many years on the *Chicago Tribune*.

The chief articles in *Shakespeareana* for October are "Shakespeare in the Class room," by Theodore D. Weld; "Queen Gertrude" by Amanda Bartholomew; and "A School for Actors," by Prof. Franklin H. Sargent. Mr. H. H. Furness furnishes a sympathetic note upon the death of the distinguished scholar and commentator, Dr. C. M. Ingleby.

The October number of the *English Illustrated Magazine* is one of the best numbers yet put forth. An illustrated article on "Cambridge," by Oscar Browning, is a delightful paper. "Some less known Towns of Gaul," by E. A. Freeman, is also very good, and the enjoyable series of "Days with Sir Roger de Coverley" is continued. A serial novel by B. L. Farjeon, "A Secret Inheritance," is commenced in the number, which begins a new volume.

The monthly arrival of *The Catholic World* gives us more pleasure than we have found time or space to express. It was the second American Catholic periodical which aimed at a high grade of literary merit, Mr. Brownson's *Review* being the first. And this aim it has sustained admirably, although it is no longer without an associate since the establishment of *The Catholic Quarterly Review*. The October number contains articles on the Borgia family, by Dr. Braune, attacking the credibility of Burchard's famous "Diarium;" one on Don Joyme el Conquistador as "A Royal Spanish [Catalan] Crusader," by Mr. D. A. Casserly; a new study of "Hamlet" by Mr. Appleton Morgan; an article on Franz Liszt, by Mr. J. G. R. Hassard; one on "English Hymns" by Agnes Repplier, in which the cheap devoutness of many Protestant hymns is castigated, while the merits of others are recognized; a review of the "Progressive Orthodoxy" of the Andover Professors, by Father H. H. Wyman, who holds with the Orthodox Congregationalists against an extended probation; and other papers more or less polemical in character.

#### ART NOTES.

THE new memorial arch, at Hartford, is sharply criticised, in some quarters, as not a success from the artist's point of view. The mediæval form of towers and arch, suggesting a fortified city of the Fifteenth Century, is thought to be unsuitable to the present purposes. One writer, (Mr. S. R. Koehler, in the *Magazine of Art*), says: "No doubt the idea of using the style, if so it may be called, adopted for this arch, was first suggested by the marked leaning towards massiveness now fashionable, and of which the late H. H. Richardson was the leading exponent. In the hands of such a consummate artist,—who, moreover, never would have thought of using such round towers with an elaborately profiled Gothic arch—the style is made attractive. But even with him, we are firmly convinced it was a mistake. It needed only a look at the many designs by his hand published in a late number of the *American Architect* to make that evident. Churches, libraries, business blocks, gate houses, all built in the sombre, frowning, forbidding style of the dark ages, seemingly afraid of light, and carefully guarding against too easy access! The fates forbid that such an architecture should be expressive of the spirit of our time. Our faces are set toward the light, and it is light, and freedom, also, that must give character to our art."

Major Cronin, the artist, has illustrated a single copy of the book recently published by the New York Holland Society and edited by George W. Van Sicken, containing the addresses delivered at its first annual dinner, and the volume has been purchased by the society. The work of the artist consists of finished portraits of famous Dutchmen, landscapes, and marine views in water colors of Holland scenery, and several historical views, 75 pictures in all. Major Cronin has spent some time in the Netherlands, and has studied art in Brussels and Antwerp. He is known to collectors of rare books in this country, having illustrated single copies of many works, among others "Valentino" for Mr. Astor, "Izaak Walton" for Mr. H. T. Cox, "Fair Women" for Mr. E. D. Church, "Knickerbocker's New York," Dickens's "Great Expectations," and "Pepys's Diary." Some of his books have sold for several hundred dollars each. He is now engaged on the autobiography of Gen. Grant. This will be of unique interest and value, the artist having served under the General and having drawn from actual scenes of army life.

The *Art Age* for October has no less than three supplementary full-page illustrations. One of these, "Winter Morning," a Moss-type reproduction of an etching by H. P. Shore, (after a painting by L. K. Harlan), is done on very fine Japan paper, to be attached to heavy sheets of white, for framing or portfolio. The others are a zincogravure reproduction of an etching, a river marine view, and a Forbes photogravure reproduction of a spirited harbor picture by Otis Weber,—this last preserving on paper a very faithful

resemblance to the effects of canvas and brush. The *Art Age* devotes particular attention to this branch of art, as well as to paper, typography and binding. Its letter press on these subjects, as well as its illustrations, is often exceptionally valuable. (New York: Turnure & Gilliss Bros., 75 Fulton street.)

Mr. S. R. Koehler, well known as an intelligent writer and critic in art matters, has for some time prepared the special department on American art, added each month to Messrs. Cassell & Co.'s *London Magazine of Art*. It is now announced that Mr. Koehler has resigned this position, in order to devote himself more closely to creative literary work, and that he will be succeeded by Miss Charlotte Adams, a young lady who holds a good position as a writer on art subjects, and who has for several years past been a contributor to the columns of *The Century*, *The Critic*, and the *Art Age*.

In order to permit the study of the gradual evolution of pictures from the first sketch, the French government will hereafter demand the original draft of a painting when buying an artist's work for the public collections.

Mr. Clarence Cook, in *The Studio*, discusses the elegant and costly art buildings which various cities of the West, notably Cincinnati, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee and Detroit, have already erected or are intending. He thinks it would be better to spend the money, first, on good pictures, placing them in less expensive structures. Of an American School of art he says: "Sneer as some writers may at the so often expressed demand for an art that shall be American, there can be no doubt that the spirit of the demand is perfectly right and reasonable. There may not be, it is true, an art exclusively American possible or desirable, but art in America ought to have its own peculiar national expression, as art has had in every country under the sun where it has lived at all. It could have it here just as well as in Italy, Germany, France and Spain, and in former years, in England, but it will never have it so long as we keep up our dependence on Europe in our art schools and our home studios, and send our young men and young women abroad to steep themselves so thoroughly in foreign ways of art-thinking and art-practice, that in the exhibitions their artistic parentage can be distinctly and unerringly traced. No one can be more ready than we are to do justice to the talent of the students who have won so many honors at the hands of foreigners, but while we are glad of their success, because they are young and because they are Americans, we do not see that their success helps on the success of art in America. It is only so much added to the success of the foreign schools in which they have studied, and where their honors were won."

A masterpiece of Claude Lorraine, stolen from a fashionable mansion of Paris, has been traced and recovered. It had first been sold for five francs (a dollar of our money) to a dealer in old clothes, who obtained six francs for it on a resale. The second purchaser found a customer willing to give ten francs for it, but the latter's family so ridiculed him for having been "stuck" on the canvas that he put it away out of sight in his garret, where the detective found it. The painting is valued at about \$3600.

The *Art Amateur* says: "Mr. Henry Blackburn, I see from *The Academy*, proposes to hold this winter, in connection with the American Art Association, a second exhibition—this time in New York—of water-color drawings by living English artists. As the enterprise last winter was a dead failure in Boston and Philadelphia, it might seem odd to the uninitiated that he should repeat the experiment. It does not seem to be generally known that Mr. Blackburn takes little or no risk in the matter. He receives five dollars a head from the artists represented in his "collection," which is brought over here duty free, for the instruction of the American public; and on those pictures which he contrived to sell, I do not think I wrong him in saying that he makes a liberal commission. All this may be very well in its way, as a matter of business; but would it not be more straightforward if Mr. Blackburn should come out flat-footed, call himself a dealer, instead of posing as an "art lecturer," and take his chances as a dealer with the rest, who have to pay the heavy import duty on their goods instead of getting them free?"

#### SCIENCE NOTES.

ONE block of the underground conduit for carrying the electric light and telegraph wires in New York city was completed Wednesday, the section being that on Sixth Avenue between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets. The cable of the fire-alarm service was then run through, though not without great difficulty, owing to inexperience, and crudeness of method naturally belonging to an entirely unique work like the present. The city fire-alarm wires are given space without cost by the terms on which the company's franchise was granted. One of the difficulties of construction already encountered to some extent



consists of the numerous interferences of the gas and water pipes with the course of the conduit. At Forty-second street a huge mass of sewers, pipes and obstructions of various sorts has been encountered which will probably make necessary an elaborate "knee" to carry the wires around it, and will increase the difficulty of access for repairs or other purposes after the completion of the conduit.

Some time ago several prominent merchants of St. Louis subscribed a sum sufficient to pay for a preliminary geological examination of the surrounding country with a view to determining the likelihood of procuring a gas supply from natural sources. Prof. Isaac A. Wise of the University of West Virginia was entrusted with the task of making the examination, which he has just completed. He considers the chance of striking a supply of natural gas excellent, and advises that borings should be made in various parts of St. Clair county. A company has been formed to carry out the project, and the first instalment of twenty-five per cent. of the stock has already been paid in. Boring operations will be begun as soon as the negotiations for the sale of the land needed shall be completed.

At Grenada, August 29, during the solar eclipse of that morning, good photometric observations were made by Prof. Thorpe. The light during the middle of totality was less than from the full moon. The eclipse was well observed by the British Astronomical Expedition, and in the observation taken it was noticed that the corona extended nearly two diameters from the sun, and exhibited a feathery structure at the poles. Good photographs have been obtained of the coronal spectrum in the blue end. The spectrum was similar to that of the eclipse of 1883, observed on the Carolina Islands.

The highest chimney yet built in the world has recently been completed at the Mechernich Lead Works in Germany. The whole height of the structure is approximately 440 feet, 11 feet of which is under ground. The subterranean portion is of block stone, 37 feet square in plan; all the rest is of brick. The plinth, or lower part of the chimney above ground, is 34 feet square, so that the height of the shaft is nearly thirteen times the lower diameter. For about 34 feet the chimney continues square, then becomes octagonal in plan for a little distance, and finally changes to a circular form, retaining this shape to the top. The exterior diameter of the shaft at the top is about 11½ feet. The flue is 11½ feet in diameter at the bottom and 10 feet at the top. Until the completion of this chimney, that of the St. Rollix Chemical Works, near Glasgow, which is 434 feet high, was the tallest in the world.

An Eastport, Me., engineer has been in the habit of using a novel contrivance to loosen keys and wedges on large pieces of machinery in steamboats when the space around the machinery was too contracted to work with ease. He made a small mortar, carrying an elongated bolt, which struck the key head without entirely leaving the gun; which was perforated at the sides, well forward, with holes through which, after the bolt had passed, the charge escaped. The apparatus proved highly successful. The force required was regulated by the quantity of powder used. And recently, in taking out and putting in a large shaft, it was loaded and discharged about a hundred times. By its aid several days were saved in doing the work on the steamer.

#### A FRENCH CRITIC ON AMERICAN PAINTERS.<sup>1</sup>

IN the universal struggle for the palm, the young school of the United States were too intelligently observant of the "Go-Ahead" religion, not to cast themselves at once into the thick of the mêlée. I still remember the laughter, as sarcastic as silly, which greeted my *Cueant Consules*, when I reiterated, in every key, that these determined foes, to whom there were no such encouragements as difficulties to be overcome, would soon develop into formidable rivals. And yet, at every Salon, one or other of them took a serious step, not to say stride, to the front. We are only in 1886; yet we cannot without dishonesty refuse to doff our hats, and recognize that they have come in easily a good first. In this year's Salon the supremacy of France—an immense supremacy in the eyes of all real connoisseurs—is only maintained by the work of two artists, each in his own line absolutely *di primo cartello*. One, of course, is Antoine Vollon, whose incomparable craftsmanship ennobles by its maestria, its *verve*, and its inspiration, any sort of still life you please—an egg or two, a few pots, a common kettle, what you will. The other is the greatest of living artists, the king of portrait-painters, the too modest Elie Delaunay, who contents himself with quietly producing masterpieces without seeming to be aware of it. His "Portrait of Madame M.," exhibited this year, will one day be the glory of a public gallery.

I shall not pause before Mr. Whistler, whose reputation dates neither from to-day nor yesterday, and who will remain a brilliant exception with regard to the epoch of his first appearance; neither shall I make any stop for a considerable number of young American men and women whose names appear in the catalogue of the Salon of 1886, and who, like Messrs. Smith-Lewis and Denman, nearly all show some promise or other. I do not con-

sent myself with promise, so I must needs hold over the whole group to the Salons of the future. My intention is to take notice only of those new men who have met with real success, of those who offer the most brilliant response to the babblings of the narrow-minded: to the effect that the United States are far too young a nation to produce artists, much less a school, one needs acknowledge. For these poor people an American School was, and must inevitably remain, sheer nonsense, at all events for two or three generations yet. But the fact is, there was in the whole Salon no landscape more lovingly treated, with the play of light and shade more admirably rendered than the "En Arcadie" of Mr. Alexander Harrison, of Philadelphia; not a single nudity—and, alas! there was no lack of them! which was drawn, modeled, and painted with the perfection that this excellent artist, full of respect for his art, has brought to bear upon the bathing girls so deliciously grouped in his Arcady; to say nothing of the fact that his palette lacks no single refinement of the most exquisite coloring. I have not the honor of Mr. Harrison's acquaintance, and cannot tell whether he has read Chénier; but this I know, that at the sight of his picture, my memory seemed to hear the words of the poet—

'Sur des penses nouveaux faisons des vers antiques.'

The name of Alexander Harrison is one to be carefully remembered. He is on the road to fame.

No less remarkable, in a very different style, is Mr. Julius Gari Melchers, who was born at Detroit, and is only twenty-six years old. Mr. Melchers fell in love with the Netherlands, and there he bravely took up his residence to study the grand tradition of Rembrandt, and of the leaders of the Great Dutch School of the Seventeenth Century, Franz Hals, Thomas de Keyser, Bartholomew van der Helst, Ferdinand Bol, Govert Flück, and the rest. Like theirs, his aim is to reproduce life-size scenes of Netherlandish life. His first effort in this direction, "Le Prêche," announces an historian of the brush as veracious as his famous predecessors, and gives us earnest of an artist worthy to be their successor. The subject is of the simplest; fronting a pew containing two churchwardens of a Protestant temple, some peasant-women, in their picturesque costume, are seated on chairs, with stretched throats and lifted heads, carefully following the words of a preacher who remains unseen, but who is literally audible, so true is the expression of all these faces. There is only one exception: a girl whose youth has succumbed to sleep, much to the indignation of the cross old woman, her neighbor. That is all, but it is enough to realize an impression, true, living, and thoroughly felt. I have but one objection to offer: if the composition, the drawing, the observation, the distribution of light, the coloring itself, constitute the happiest *ensemble*, we still wish that here and there in this admirable canvas the modeling had been a trifle firmer in accent.

#### THE DUTIES ON SUGAR.<sup>1</sup>

WHEN it becomes fully apparent that the national revenues are in excess of the sums required for the ordinary expenses of the government and reduction of the public debt, the present revenue tariff upon sugar should be removed. The revenue received from this source amounts to over \$50,000,000 per annum, and is a tax paid by the people of the United States upon one of the most largely consumed of the necessities of life. It cannot be claimed of the duties upon sugar that they are not a tax upon consumers. The protective tariff upon steel rails, leather, woollen goods, copper and many other articles stimulates domestic competition which finally results in placing those commodities upon the home market at lower prices than ever before. But it is evident that such a result would not ensue from the levying of duties upon tea and coffee, and hence tea and coffee are not proper subjects of duty.

The same is mainly true of sugar. The great bulk of the cane sugars consumed in the United States cannot be produced at home, but must be imported, and hence the duty is a direct tax added to their foreign cost, and accomplishes none of the results of a true protective tariff in stimulating domestic production. Less cane sugar is produced in the United States to-day than in the era of free trade before the war. Nearly all the sugar grown in the United States to-day comes from a few parishes of the State of Louisiana. The production of Louisiana in 1850 comprised 226,000 hogsheads of sugar. In 1885 the Louisiana sugar cane crop yielded but 220,000 hogsheads, and figures just at hand for the present year estimate the yield of 1886 at but 187,000 hogsheads. In 1870 the sugar crop of Louisiana fell to 80,000 hogsheads, and in 1880 it was 171,000 hogsheads. Reduced to pounds, the amount of domestic cane sugar consumed in the United States last year was 280,000,000 pounds, out of a total consumption of 3,050,000,000 pounds of foreign and domestic sugars.

When it is considered, therefore, that only one-eleventh of the sugar consumed in the United States is produced here; that the actual number of pounds grown and manufactured in Louisiana is less to-day than it was in 1850, in spite of the enormous duties and the vast increase of consumption, and that the duties of \$52,000,000 in 1885 were equivalent to nearly 19 cents per pound upon the 280,000,000 pounds of domestic cane sugar consumed in the United States, the need of removing the present duties upon sugar becomes apparent. The people of the whole nation ought not to be subjected to a tax equivalent to 19 cents per pound upon the sugar production of Louisiana in order to enable the planters of that State to produce a crop for which they receive an average of perhaps five cents a pound. It would be better for the national government to pay the Louisiana interest a pension of five cents for each pound of sugar which the State used to produce, and then remove the duties and save about \$40,000,000 per annum.

But there is no reason to believe that any less sugar would be produced in Louisiana if the duties were entirely removed. The claim has been made that the sugar duties should be retained because the Louisiana planters no longer have the cheap slave labor of the era before the war. But the manner in which the cotton crop has increased throughout the South since the abolition of slavery is a sufficient indication that sugar also can be produced more cheaply with free labor.

In no other direction was the dishonesty of the Morrison tariff bill more apparent than in its refusal to recommend removing the duties on sugar.

<sup>1</sup>Extract from an article on "The American Salon," by M. Paul Lerol, in the *Magazine of Art* for November.

<sup>1</sup>From the *Boston Advertiser*, October 12.

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